( 2.000 F)

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特许厅長官股 1 発明の 名称

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(5971) 弁理士 中 尾 数 度 (25 1 2)。 (365年 電話(25045)-3111 特元前分本)

1 5 M

5 添付恋類の目録が

(1) 叨 紐 (2) 

(3) 委 Œ

(4)

通 10

项

によりも無政権正を行立りことを併せとする

米発男はすぐれた彼色性を有するメ

**个般化总真用点) = 水氨酸医红色医皮皮** 7000 張と推定される。 七の原因は夜に分党エネ げ 4 450~500 mm 間近 0 強 n 舞 姿 このようなものは毎に背色領域の先が多く放射を

# 才10刊行物

19 日本国特許庁

# 公開特許公報

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イルメー特性に対色したりしている とれらフィルターは、紐防安化しやすく、分

セノンガス放電による 500~400mm粉 近四近世外领域の発光はカラー 可获得意识最低色确正?? 衆外領域は到入ガラスせれば U V によってたとんと全部扱収されて しさ クセノンガス本米の発光エネルギーの 利用

本条男は、従来有当力として辞論すること 火定

似を重かれてきたクセノンガス放電管の常外発光 生无 は 可 後 牙 色 拓 光 の 一 節 を 竹 い 光 体 の 脚 超 尺 利 用し、けい先体による改収と対光の両プの効果で クセノンガス放電官の発光の色視点を行うもので 8 6

具体的长柱、 300~400am 5近常外先、るるい は 400-500至日 中市色光火火 って効果よく黄~蒜 色の発光が励起されるけい光年(分えば、YaMa⊙iz : Co. TVO4 : In など)を満んで、タセノンの放 電光がよくども位置に記載さればよい。 けい光年 の種類。配質の仕方を選出に選ぶととによって、 スペタ)ルヤ兄先強度が副第でき、所属の色質度 の特正を行うとと必可能である。けい光体として は、発光の立上夕と波曲時間ができるだけ低い方 が草ましい。

本発男に選したけい先年としては、衆外界とし て簡化聖斯斯の希腊けい先体(例えば、 ZoS:Ag, ZaS:Cu:Ai, [Za,Cd]SiAg まど) 千葉化コルシウム 系けい元体(何えば Ca8; Eu, Ca8; Ca モビ)。 Eufy だけい光年(列2は TVO1:Em など)などが通して

クランタボミラ浴皮はせた。TsAdsOiziCo けい 尤尔以丁夏 450~500mm 附近 0 总质复数民效的 が B インドを持ちてれた対し 550~550am モビー クとする発光ペンドを示し、キャノン放電光の 含着正には増も返している。 とロストロボ袋食 て見取にコラー撮影を行ったところ、全体に分 秋 ロ とれたステキリ した不異常得られ、 併 氏 人 間の風色の再進などに改善が見られた。

#### 夹单件名

第1個と同じ情況のストロゼ級党にかいて、 けい元星としてセリクム分型イットリクム・ア ルとのウム・ガリウム・ガーネット [Ye (Al. Ga)JQizZCo] けい光矢刃次を放布して洗纸数据 を形皮をせた。とれによって、英雄男1と同様 の台種正型をでれ、しかもグフトを気象を必得 6 九天。

#### 死.发例 a

第1日の神政に与いて、テセノン放電を1 と して石英ガラス乗のものを使用し、竹の元兵2 としてユーロビウム付佐パナジン取イジトリウ

いる。東色光励局用けい光体としてはYiAliC Co.Ta.(Al.Ga) \*\*O12 \*\*Co などが楽している。

けい先体の配質する場点については、クモ :放宽臂口内圆,外面,又)=米原的思定是如; られる。紫外光利用の原は内面に記載するので も簡単であるが、放電質に飲外通過ガラズを声 九枝、散觉背口外面十六~口水雁射忠长妃屋丁 ことも可能である。實色光利用火燥しては故意 内面,外面,原射なひいずれでも可にでもる。 の光体の記載の仕方に関しては近羽紋、東布殿 考えられ、一 紋用途には近明展の方が遅してい .ストロメ無対収収定布員を配置すると交換光の られ、長号や刑広角娘影だ選している。 电路封 1

けい 先休を配置したストロが装金の另先 形。 鮮黒) 観に示す。 とのストロメ変変の発光器 は、 たノン放電質でと光照射型などの間でけい元と 2を配置することにより何双される。 けい 光ジ としてはセリウム付給イフトリクムアルミモミ ムガーキット(YaAdaOia:Co) 透明日をスパッ

酒 通 したき モノン 放電 質から D 紫外 犬 に よっ けい先展は励起されか色に明るく発光し、ク ノン放電光の色視圧を打った。

#### 光坡州人

第2日 のの最反反かいて、クセノン放電 第1点 内面にけい元展2を形成すせ、けい元実とし はセリウム付荷級化カルシウム ( Ca8:Co) け 光体を並布した。セリフム付給資化のルシッ。 AM とドビータを有する強い発光を示し、キュ ノン放電元の色料圧を行うには通している。

以上严赖化就剪したよう尺、本处列尺上九位、 ストロ が設定 ロクセノン 放電管にけい先休 モ 配金 するととドレッでメトロポカの台補正を行うとと がてきる.

## 4、复图D前年之以另

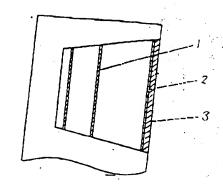
第1個は本見労のストロが優良の一角治 例を示 丁荟萃断治数、 其 2 数 社 也 0 克 薄界 4 示 亍 奏 寡 質問でもる。

↑……タセノン放電包、2……けい光度、8…

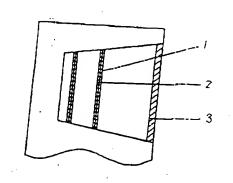
…原射虫。

代本人口氏名 分别士 中 尼 數 另 反为。

97 1 BA



馬 2 段



### 6 前記以外の発明者および代理人

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(2)代理人 4 用 大阪府門耳市大学門真1006番地 松下電器遊業株式会社內 氏 名 (6152) 弁理士 栗 野 茧 孝

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Japan Kokai [Unexamined] Patent 50-43913/1975

Date of Publication: 21 April 1975

Patent Application 48-93556/1973
Date of Application: 20 August 1973

### Patent Application (C1)

- 1. Title of Invention: Stroboscope Apparatus
- 2. Inventors: Y. Fukuda, M. Fukai
- 3. Patent Applicant: Matsushita Denki Sangyo K.K.

#### Specification

- 1. Title of Invention: Stroboscope Apparatus
- 2. Scope of Patent Claims

Stroboscope apparatus which is characterized in that on the inside or outside of a xenon discharge tube a fluorescent substance is arranged, and that color temperature correction of the light from the said xenon discharge tube is accomplished by the use of said fluorescent substance.

# 3. Detailed Description of the Invention

This invention is related to a stroboscope apparatus that has an excellent liquid [sic? (The general legibility of this document is not very good -- Translator)] color characteristic.

In a stroboscope apparatus for use in photography, in general a xenon gas discharge tube in which the color temperature is closest to that of sunlight (6000 deg K) is used. However, its spectral energy distribution has stronger blueness than light of 6000 deg K and the color temperature is also estimated to be 6500 -7000 deg K. This is due to the group of strong bright lines near 450 - 500 nm in the spectral energy distribution. Recently, use of stroboscope apparatuses producing a large quantity of light with a high guide number is growing, and in such apparatuses, in particular, the much light in the blue color region tends to be radiated. On the other hand, the color film of the diract [phonetic transliteration; this could be a misprint of 'daylight'--

Translator) type which is currently in common use is color balanced to 5500 - 5800 deg K, and there is a considerable difference between the said strobe light and the color balanced light temperature of the color film. In order to reduce this difference, commonly a color temperature changing filter is attached to the flash window or the discharge tube itself is colored to such color characteristic; but such filters change easily with time and have a large influence on the spectral characteristics.

Moreover, the emission in the near-UV region in the vicinity of 300-400 nm by the xenon gas discharge is regarded as harmful to the color film, and so in the stroboscope apparatus for use in photography, this emission is deliberately absorbed by the glass of the discharge tube or the flash window glass. Thus, the visible blue color region is partially absorbed by the color correction filter and the UV region is almost totally absorbed by the sealinging glass or by the UV filter, and so there is much waste in the use of the emission energy which is inherent in the xenon gas.

In this invention, part of the UV emission or visible blue color emission of the xenon gas discharge tube which was regarded as harmful in the past and was the object of removal is utilized in the excitation of a fluorescent substance, and by both the effects of absorption and emission by the fluorescent substance, the color correction of the xenon gas discharge tube emission is conducted.

Specifically, a fluorescent substance (e.g. Y<sub>3</sub>Al<sub>3</sub>O<sub>12</sub>: Ce, YVO<sub>4</sub>: Eu, etc.) [The subscript numerals in the patent copy were not clearly legible and so numerals in the translation may be incorrect -- Translator] from which the emission of yellow-red light is excited with good efficiency by the near-UV light or the blue light at 400-500 nm is selected and this is arranged at a position where the xenon discharge light of xenon hits well. By selecting the type of the fluorescent substance and the method of arranging it, the spectrum and emission intensity can be controlled and it is possible to conduct the desired correction of color temperature. As for the fluorescent substance, it is desirable that the build-up of luminescence and the decay time be as short as possible.

As for the fluorescent substance which is suitable in the

invention, various types of fluorescent substances are suitable for use with UV rays, such as fluorescent substances based on zinc sulfide (e.g. ZnS:Ag, ZnS:Cu:Al, [Zn,Cd]S:Ag, etc), fluorescent substances based on calcium sulfide (e.g. CaS:Eu, CaS:Ce, etc), and Eu activated fluorescent substances (e.g. YVO4:Eu, etc.) As for fluorescent substances for use in exciting the blue color,  $Y_3Al_5O_{12}$ :Ce and  $Y_3(Al,Ga)_5O_{12}$ :Ce are suitable.

For sites where the fluorescent substance can be arranged, the inside surface and the outside surface of the xenon discharge tube and the stroboscope flash window can be considered. Arranging it on the inside surface is the simplest when the UV light is used, but when UV ray transmitting glass is used in the discharge tube, it is also possible to arrange it at the outside surface of the discharge tube or at the stroboscope flash window. Regarding the specification of arranging the florescent substance, one can consider the use of a transparent membrane and a coated membrane, and in the general application the transparent membrane is suitable. When a coated membrane is arranged on the stroboscope flash window, one obtains a diffused light and this is suitable for joining [sic?] and ultra wide angle photography.

The emission section of a stroboscope apparatus in which the fluorescent substance is arranged is shown in Figure 1. The emission section of this stroboscope apparatus was constructed by arranging a fluorescent membrane 2 between the xenon discharge tube 1 and the light irradiation window 3. As for the fluorescent membrane, transparent cerium activated yttrium aluminum garnet (Y<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>5</sub>O<sub>12</sub>:Ce) was formed by sputtering. The Y<sub>3</sub>Al<sub>5</sub>O<sub>12</sub>:Ce fluorescent substance has a strong excitation band in the wavelength region just near 450-500 nm and shows an emission band which has a corresponding peak at 560-580? nm, and so this is most suitable in the color correction of xenon discharge light. With this strobe apparatus, color photographing was actually conducted; a clear photograph with an overall bluish tint was obtained and improvement was seen particularly in the reproduction of the human skin color.

# Example of Application 2

In a strobe apparatus of the same construction as in Figure 1, for the fluorescent membrane a light diffusing membrane was formed by coating a powder of a cerium activated yttrium aluminum gallium garnet  $[Y_3(Al,Ga)_5O_{12}:Ce)$  fluorescent substance. By this, color correction similar to that in Example of Application 1 was accomplished, and moreover, a soft diffused light was obtained.

# Example of Application 3

In the construction of Figure 1, for the xenon discharge tube 1, one which was made of quartz tube was used, and for the fluorescent membrane 2, a europium activated yttrium vanadate (YVO4:Eu) membrane was formed. By the UV light from the xenon discharge tube that was transmitted through the quartz glass, the fluorescent membrane was excited; it emitted a bright red color and color correction of the xenon discharge light was conducted. Example of Application 4

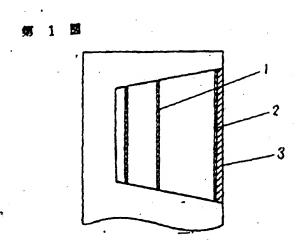
In the construction of Figure 2, fluorescent membrane 2 was formed on the inside surface of the xenon discharge tube, and for the fluorescent membrane, a cerium activated calcium sulfide (CaS:Ce) fluorescent substance was coated. By UV ray excitation, the cerium activated calcium sulfide fluorescent substance shows strong emission having peaks at 500 nm and 525 nm; these are suitable for carrying out color correction of the xenon discharge light.

As has been described above in detail, by this invention it is possible to conduct color correction of strobe light by arranging a fluorescent substance in the xenon discharge tube of the stroboscope apparatus.

# 4. Detailed Description of the Figures

Figure 1 is a cross section diagram of the key part which shows an example of application of the stroboscope apparatus of this invention. Figure 2 is a cross section diagram of the key part which shows another example of application.

1 -- Xenon discharge tube; 2 -- Fluorescent membrane; 3 -- Irradiation window



#### 第 2 赞

